

Calgary

D. A. McCannel, Provincial Publicity Commissioner,
Edmonton, Secretary.



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Dr. Seager Wheeler Tells About Development Of A New Rust-Resisting Wheat

In further explanation of his development of a new wheat from the Kots strain, which promised to be rust resistant to a degree not approached by any other wheat, Dr. Seager Wheeler, of the University of Saskatchewan, has given a statement on his experience. He says he started with the Kots wheat which is famous for its rust resistant qualities, but it also proved to be a weak straw and poor milling qualities. This variety of wheat is also of the bearded type. In 1923 Dr. Wheeler found that among his plots of Kots wheat were two heads of the beardless class, although positive that it would have been impossible for any other class of wheat seed to have become mixed with this plot.

Believing that, by that accident of nature, the natural cross, that he had something new, Dr. Wheeler kept these two heads separate and sowed the seeds in a separate plot. This was in 1924. In making the mixture harvest of his plots, he noticed that the product of this new experiment plot had broken into two very distinct forms of types, each noticeably from one another, but only noticeable to one who had spent years in the wheat study.

Each of these different strains was planted in separate plots in 1925, which again divided, and at the end of the year Dr. Wheeler was able to count 60 different varieties of his original product, derived from his two heads. Many of these heads apparently not been affected by the rust of 1925.

The following year, 1926, there was practically no rust, consequently the experiments carried on in this year could not demonstrate the ability to fight this enemy of the farmer. However, it was shown that the wheat similar to that of Kots, with beardless heads, with straw of a much stronger description, and with rust resistant qualities were much superior to that of the original strain had been developed.

Not content with this, Dr. Wheeler again carried on his series of experiments last year, and it is as a result of these, carried on in one of the most rust years of the decade, that Dr. Wheeler was able to announce definite results, he said.

Sowing about 80 selections of his original strain, he found that the seeds taken from the Kots variety were more successful in warding off the damaging attack of rust on all sides (for the experimental plots of this untiring scientist reach far across) were plots of other types of wheat that he was testing. In these he showed the effects of rust, not only in the stalk, but also in the shrunken seeds. The new type or types developed by him, again showed but little damage. Small spots of rust were seen on the leaves but the seeds were not damaged and not damaged in the least, he said.

When questioned in regard to the future of this wheat, Dr. Wheeler said that he intended continuing his experiments, and believed that by careful selection and observation he would soon be able to give to the world a wheat that although not guaranteed against rust, would be so little affected by it that the damage could be discounted.

Dr. Wheeler pointed out that he was not announcing that he had a wheat that was immune from rust attacks. He mentioned that in the past others had announced that they had a wheat of this type, consequently disappointing those who had depended on their crops when proved a failure. "What I do say, is that I have a wheat which I consider that the perfect will prove sufficiently rust resistant to greatly lessen the dangers of loss by rust."

Dr. Wheeler has been growing and experimenting with wheat in Saskatchewan for the past 40 years. In addition to developing such an early ripening wheat as Red Head, and carrying on endless experiments in all cereals, Dr. Wheeler has an orchard on his small farm three miles east of Rossmore, in which he rears practically all types of fruit with the exception of those which only survive in tropical countries.

Experiments with Kots wheat to develop a rust resistant type have been carried on by Manley Chapman, head of the University of Saskatchewan, also at Ottawa and in rust research bureaus at Winnipeg and elsewhere. Professor Chapman states that some of the best wheat he has experimented with at the University show fair promise of proving of value to prairie farming.

Grain Mixtures For Hogs

Several Grain Mixtures For Hogs Of Different Ages

A number of experiments in feeding hogs have been conducted at the Nappan, Nova Scotia, Experimental Station. Based on observations made during these tests, the superintendent recommends several grain mixtures for hogs of different ages. From weaning time to three months of age, sifted or hullless oats 1 part, middlings 1 part, and 5 per cent. of oil meal may be profitably added. For hogs from three to five months old, oats 2 parts, shorts 2 parts, barley 2 parts, bran 1 part and oil meal 3 per cent. For summer feeding hogs of this age when on green feed the grain mixture might be oats 2 parts, shorts 2 parts and barley 2 parts. For the finishing period a good grain mixture is oats 2 parts, barley 2 parts, and shorts 1 part with 5 per cent. of oil meal. In all these ration the grains should be finely ground.

Icelanders Are Now Cultivating Soil

People Just Recently Have Become Interested In Farming

Icelandic agriculture is entering a new phase.

Rational cultivation of the land is now a national slogan, while formerly there was little cultivation of the soil.

The surroundings of Reykjavik afford a striking example. Land reclamation has gone on for five years. Hogs have been changed into green manure and all kinds of agricultural experiments have been undertaken, some with great success.

Things that Icelanders themselves had sworn would never be able to grow, thrive wonderfully well.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

Back to Its Old Stride

Revenue from Dominion and school lands in Saskatchewan during the fiscal year 1926-27 amounted to \$2,000,000, according to a report of the Federal Department of the Interior. Revenues originating in this province, chiefly through agencies at Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, and Regina, amounted to \$864,231.69 on Dominion lands, Crown timber, forestry, water power and reclamation, mining and national parks. School lands revenue amounted to \$338,428.

Had Heavy Debt

The Boer was tried by one of the workers for the next week's salary, and finally said:

"Mose, you're the limit. Say, what would you do if you had all the money in the world?"

"Well, sir," replied Mose, studiously, "I'd want to know how to get it."

Homesteads Covering 54 Years

According to the Department of the Interior, 473,892 homestead entries were made between May 1873 and March 1927. In the last fiscal year 3,760 homestead entries were granted. Of these 1,819 were made by residents of various provinces of Canada; 874 by persons from the United States and 662 by persons from the British Isles.

School Sanitariums For the Young Girl

The school illustrated gives you an idea how smart a school truck can be when made from a box with just the right touch of contrasting color for the cuffs and belt. There is an inverted plaid at each side of the skirt front, and the back is plain. The narrow belt features with buttons at each plait, while the long sleevelets are gathered at the cuffs.

No. 1297 is in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards 39-inch material and 1 1/2 yards contrasting. Price 25 cents the pattern.

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Mining in the West

Tail Deposits in Alberta Are to be Developed

"Manitoba is rapidly rising in importance as a mining province," said Mr. Lumsden, chairman of the mining bureau of the Winnipeg board of trade and director of the industrial development board of Manitoba, remarked in Montreal recently, on his way to the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. "In fact, the public as a whole has little realization of the strides being made here in the directions other than agriculture—especially in mining," continued Mr. Lumsden.

An important present development in the west, mentioned by Mr. Lumsden as shortly to materialize, is in connection with large deposits of talc, both of the blue and white variety, in Alberta, about 18 miles from Hafford, the blue was quite rare, he said, and was used chiefly in the making of electrical insulators and gas burners, while the white, which was very pure in the region referred to, was the raw material for face powders.

A Remarkable Cow

Wetaskiwin District the Home of Record Breaking Shorthorn

Wetaskiwin district has the distinction of being the home of a Shorthorn cow which holds the record for all time in the production of milk and butter as a three-year-old, she is owned by J. O. Harvey in the northwestern part of the city of Wetaskiwin, and has been due to a number of prizes that the production of this cow has never been equaled in Canada.

Slays No. 20,806 produced 10,994 lbs. of milk and 509 lbs. of butter fat in a test extending over 305 days. She is now undergoing her test as a four-year-old and is averaging about 55 lbs. of milk a day.

Revenue From School Lands

Nearly Two Million Dollars Collected By Federal Government In Saskatchewan Last Year

Revenue from Dominion and school lands in Saskatchewan during the fiscal year 1926-27 amounted to \$2,000,000, according to a report of the Federal Department of the Interior. Revenues originating in this province, chiefly through agencies at Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, and Regina, amounted to \$864,231.69 on Dominion lands, Crown timber, forestry, water power and reclamation, mining and national parks. School lands revenue amounted to \$338,428.

Ranching in B.C.

Cattle Ranching Said To Be Getting Back To Its Old Stride

Cattle ranching business in British Columbia is getting back into its old stride and the future of the industry is bright in the opinion of those who have been in the business for some time. In addition to his own extensive interests in cattle ranches in Carleton, is agent for the Marquis of Ebor and Lord Eglinton of Bute. Arrangements are being made to carry several thousand additional head of cattle, while 1,000 sheep are to be introduced from Oregon this summer. Altogether Mr. Connor estimates his companies will put at least \$250,000 into purchases of additional stock.

Horse Meat For Belgium

A market is being found for the carcasses of the Okanagan, which are being rounded up by the hundreds by the Government. A Datto, Montana, meat man is taking 700 of them to be slaughtered at Butte, it is said, and the hams picked and sent to Belgium.

Slogan for suppressing a Latin-American revolution: "Shoot the generals and you shoot it."

Prairie Grown Fruit

Experiments With Different Varieties Of Fruits Meeting With Success

Efforts to produce by cross-pollination different varieties of fruit which will be "comfortable" on the prairie. Prairie Farms, are meeting with an increasing measure of success, according to the superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Morden. Fruit plantations bearing well-flavored yields will soon be the rule instead of the exception, he said.

Getting Out a Paper

Getting out a paper is no picnic. If we print jokes, folks say we are silly.

If we don't, they say we are too serious.

If we publish original matter, they say we lack variety.

If we publish things from other papers, we are too lazy to write.

If we are rustling news, we are not attending to business in our own department.

If we don't print contributions, we don't show proper appreciation.

If we do print them, the paper is filled with junk.

If we do not some fellow will say we plagiarized this from another paper.

We did—and we thank him—Dental Craftsman.

Office Force on Popular Cruise

As the result of a promise to his employees, for the faithful service given him over the period of several years, C. L. Brown, president of the United Trust Company, Aklavik, Kansas, sailed recently on the four weeks cruise of the Canadian Pacific liner "Montreal" bound for a tour of the West Indies, accompanied by seven women employees.

The president made a promise that he would take seven of his most efficient office girls on this cruise, the choice being left to the entire force who balloted as to who should be the fortunate ones. Mr. Brown is travelling with his wife and daughter who are seen on either side of him in the above photo.

Feeding Young Turkeys

Must Not Be Fed At All Until 48 Hours Old

Some good advice on the feeding of young turkeys is given in a Dominion Experimental Farm Bulletin on Turkeys. According to the bulletin the baby turkeys should not be fed at all until they are at least 48 hours old, and even sixty hours without food is not too long. The first feed, given in the morning, should be chick eye oyster shell scattered on a small board, and sour skim-milk. Towards the end of the afternoon they should be given some dry oyster shells chopped fine. Regular feeding should be started the next morning with hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs mixed together and given three times daily. After one week the egg may be gradually discontinued and the feed consist of bread alone. After the second week a little molasses is added, this continuing the crumbs until the fourth alone are used. All these changes should be made gradually. Some milk and oyster shell should be given daily from the start. Never over feed. The bulletin, which should be read by the farmer and manager of turkeys, may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Growing Flax For Fibre

May Be Harvested By Cutting Instead Of Pulling

The slow progress that has been made in the growing of flax in Canada, has been due to a number of factors, one of which is the lack of adequate attention to the old idea that the flax plants have to be harvested by pulling. Experiments in harvesting at the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge indicate that flax that is harvested by cutting can be made into a high grade of fibre. The bulletin, which deals with the care and management of turkeys, may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Canada Spends Huge Sums in Construction and Maintenance Of Good Roads Coast To Coast

New Park Encloses Forty Townships

Prince Albert Park in Northern Saskatchewan—Land of Varied Beauty

Approximately forty townships are enclosed by the boundaries of Saskatchewan's new National Park. In square miles the area is slightly more than 1,400, which makes the park comparable in size to Glacier National Park in the United States. Prince Albert Park, as it has been called, lies no more than 30 miles north and northwest of the city of Prince Albert, which is on the line of the Canadian National Railway, and will be easily accessible from Saskatoon, Regina and other large centres.

Surrounding, as it does, three large lakes—Waskesiu, Little Trout and Big Trout—taking in many smaller ones and extending for miles along the eastern shore of Montreal Lake, the park is a land of varied beauty. The waters, which teem with fish, are beautiful and clear and are edged in by sandy beaches. All the lakes are connected by streams which make it possible for the vacationist to wander for days by canoe or motor boat. The forest is a mixture of evergreens, pine, spruce, tamarac, poplar and birch.

In all respects it fulfills the objective of the parks branch of the Dominion Department of the Interior—namely, the preservation of the natural condition of conservation of park and tree life from commercial exploitation and fire hazard and conservation of game.

The park provides a large area of the finest forest land in the country, and the road development which has been planned will make its finest features accessible to those seeking health, recreation and data for scientific studies.

Yukon's Healthful Climate

Is Most Delightful From May To October

The climate of the Yukon Territory, Canada, is characterized by extremes in temperature and a very moderate precipitation. There is no more delightful climate than that which prevails from May 1 to October 1. The continuous light for the whole twenty-four hours, during the period from the middle of May to the first week in August, although anticipated, is a source of delight and wonder to the visitor. While the days are long and cool, on account of the absence of high winds and the dryness of the atmosphere, the low temperature is borne with less discomfort than in other parts not so far north.

Prairie Grown Fruit

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The influx of tourists from the United States was beneficial to the economy in many ways. The visitors incurred travelling expenses in Canada, and in that way put money into circulation here. Under the tariff law of the United States, it must be remembered, each tourist was permitted to carry home with him, free of custom duties, goods to the value of \$100 that were bought in Canada. Many of the tourists availed themselves of this provision of their country's law, and so contributed to the volume of business done last year by Canadian traders. Furthermore, it is probable that many of the tourists helped on their return home to advertise Canada's attractions as a summer resort, its resources and the many advantages that accrue from investment of capital.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Couldn't Help It

"So your name is George Washington?" the old lady asked the small colored boy.

"Yesum."

"And do you try to be exactly like him, or as nearly as possible?"

"Lah Wah!"

"Why, like George Washington?"

"Ah! kahn! help him! kahn! Jahng Washington, cause dat's who Ah is."

A Dairy Province

Alberta has rapidly become a dairying province in the last few years. In 1927 the production of milk in this department was valued at \$20,750,000, of which \$4,740,000 were from 164,250 pounds of creamery butter and \$10,150 from 840,000 pounds of cheese, the latter being a comparatively new industry.

Must appear ridiculous like this

"Oh, no, I should say you will be very useful for cleaning the floors."

—Page (Glas, Yvonne).

Clareholm Review-Advertiser

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P. H. SCHULLEY, Editor

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It is appalling to learn that since the arrival of the white man in Canada, forest fires have destroyed 60 per cent of her primeval forest wealth. Four or five times as much timber has been burned in this country as has been cut for the uses of man and the requirements of commerce. Dissipation of our accessible timber supplies within a period of twenty-five years is forecast.

To bring home to the minds of Canadians before it is too late, the tragic loss that will result to this country if our forest areas are totally destroyed, Canadian Forest Week has been set aside. In the press, in the schools, in clubs and public gatherings, the importance of Canada's forests and Canada's forest industries will be drawn to public attention. If everybody in Canada realized that thousands of families and millions of dollars of capital are dependent upon the Canadian forests, everybody would think twice before throwing down lighted matches or cigarette stubs, or lighting fires in dangerous places and leaving them to spread on or below the surface of the ground. Carelessness has destroyed 60 per cent. The axe has taken 13 per cent. Only carefulness will save the 27 per cent of our forest wealth that remains.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, has to do with Canada's forests, and it is encouraging to note his activity in arousing public opinion as to the situation and the imperative need for care in preventing forest fires.

DO YOU KNOW?

(Copyright 1927)

449. Why Are Automobiles Getting Cheaper?
450. How the Auto Harms the Railroads?
451. How It Benefits Them?
452. How Are the Depths of the Ocean Measured?
453. What Are the Greatest Ocean Depths?
454. Does the Ocean Floor Have Its Great Mountains, Valleys, Canyons?
455. How Is an Ocean Cable Route Surveyed?

Correct answers given next week. See how many you can answer by that time.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUESTIONS

442. Stage Coach Days Are Coming Back?

Stage coach days with frequent change of horses and nightly stop-over at "The Wayside Inn," long only a memory, have returned in the form of the motor-coach, the difference being that the motor-coach travels four times as fast and carries twice as many people, at half the expense per person, and nightly stop-over is made at a modern hotel instead of an inn. A network of motor-buses operating on regular schedule now covers almost the entire United States, with greater mileage than the railroads—common-carrier bus lines 270,000 miles, railroads 257,000. Motor buses travel 2 billion miles annually.

443. Number of Buses in U. S. Approximately 80,000 motor buses in service, 80,000 performing non-common carrier operations—include hotel buses, sight-seeing and touring companies, industrial uses, schools and miscellaneous 40,000 performing common-carrier operations. A number of companies operate sleeping service. 60 steam roads are using about 800 motor buses, either directly or through subsidiaries—electric railways have about 500. Number of common-carrier buses doubled 1923-27. In some sections buses have entirely supplanted street car systems. Common-carrier buses in New Jersey, 2,936; California, 2,440; Pennsylvania, 2,246; in N. Y. 1,500, section of the United States 16,000.

444. Size of the New York Hudson River Bridge?

The World's greatest suspension bridge connecting Manhattan and the Palisades of New Jersey, to be completed in 1932, at cost of \$60,000,000, will supplant the Camden-Philadelphia bridge as world's most gigantic structure. Total length 1½ mi.; anchorage to anchorages, 4,000 ft.; main span 3,500 feet (2-3 mile); towers rise 625 feet above water (70 feet higher than Washington Monument); clearance for vessels 200 feet; over-all width 125 feet; lower deck for rapid-transit tracks; upper deck for vehicles and foot passengers. Estimated traffic first year: by rapid transit lines and buses, 22 million persons; 8 million vehicles, half million buses.

445. Amount of World's Developed Horse Power?

Increased from 23,000,000 horse power in 1920 to 33,000,000 in 1926—43 per cent increase in 6 years. North America, 16,800,000 h. p.; Europe, 13,000,000; Asia, 2,100,000; South America, 750,000; Oceania, 240,000; Africa, 14,000. Leading Countries, in North America—United States 11,700,000; Canada, 4,550,000; Mexico, 300,000; in Europe, Italy 2,900,000; France, 2,000,000; Germany, 1,900,000; Switzerland, 1,850,000; Sweden, 1,350,000; in Asia—Japan, 1,750,000; India, 200,000; in South America—Brazil, 500,000; Chile, 114,000; Peru, 55,000. 1921-26 plants of the U. S. increased 3,800,000 h. p., those of Europe 4,200,000. 1921-26 plants of Canada increased 2,138,000.

446. How Much Do the People of the United States Spend for Diamonds?

\$40,000,000 a year, four times as much as they spent for such luxuries before the war; and this covers simply the cost of the raw stones at American ports—does not include duties, sales tax, cutting and profits of dealers—all of which bring the total cost of the stones to double the original price. Now does it include the many millions paid annually to diamond smugglers, said to be active on an extensive scale. Many Americans have an admiration for the diamond based more on its cash value than its great beauty, because like a good brand or "beat in the lane" it can always be converted into cash on short notice.

447. Precautions S. African Diamond Mines Take Against Theft?

After long and painful experience it was found that wholesale diamond stealing could be checked only by virtually making prisoners of the Kafir miners during periods of their contracts (usually 3 to 6 months). Living quarters are inside a walled enclosure, surrounded by a high wire netting to prevent thieves from inside throwing diamonds outside to accomplices. Before departure their hats, clothing and personal belongings are thoroughly searched. Stolen diamonds have been found secreted behind eyelids, under finger nails, in ears and even toes, embedded in food and boot soles—men have even swallowed a good-sized stone.

448. How Diamond Smugglers Work?

The ease with which diamonds can be secreted explains in part why increasing numbers of gems continue to disappear from the great South African mines and somehow get by the seemingly impenetrable barriers surrounding the workings. Smuggling is also on the increase here. The diamond smuggler is a daring and ingenious character; one may find 27 trips across the Atlantic and across between the United States and Canada before he met his Waterloo. Diamonds have been found secreted behind wooden panels of a ship's galley, in the stems of artificial flowers, in cases and artificial fruit, in bicycle tires, in interior of plumbing fixtures—ever enclosed in a casket with a corpse.

A cigaret butt is not out when you throw it away unless you know it is out. That's the only safe rule to go by. Millions and millions of acres of good pine forest would be available for better logs than are generally available today, if smokers had always practiced that safe rule.

Carelessness in the woods has cost Canada untold millions through forest fires, which have destroyed 60 per cent of the original forest.

SPILLERS

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Plymouth Rock, White Leghorn, and White Wyandotte—Wyandotte cockerels, no kin to my previous stock. R. G. Bissett, Clareholm.

CHURCHES

ST. JOHN'S THE EVANGELIST CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Services will be held on Sunday as follows:

11 a.m.—Morning service
12 o'clock—Sunday School and Bible class.
All are welcome. Bright service. There will be no evening service.
Rev. W. Barlow, L.Th. Rector

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

11:30 and 7:30—Worship.
10:30—Sabbath School.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

Friday, 8 p.m.—Bible study.
Don't stay away because there are plenty here; there are a thousand million non church goers in the world; you are responsible for one.
We invite you.
Rev. A. H. Eggleston, Pastor

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United Church Choir Recital

The United church choir, under the leadership of W. G. Moffatt, gave a fine recital Monday and Tuesday evenings to large audiences. Following was the program:

"Great Is Jehovah" (Schubert), soloist, Mrs. A. Laurie; "As the Hart Pants" (Mendelssohn), choir; "Hosannas" (Churchills) (Weeley), piano Mrs. Douglas Ringrose; organ W. G. Moffatt; choir; "Love Divine" (Stainer), Mr. and Mrs. A. Laurie; "Mass in B flat, Victoria Kyrie, Qui Tollis, Agnus Dei, Donna Nobis, soloists, Mrs. C. J. Amundsen, Mrs. R. L. King, Miss Lena McLean, A. Laurie; solo, "Soft Southern Breeze" (Barbary), A. Laurie; ladies' chorus, "Rest Thee on This Mossy Pillow" (Smart), "Beauteous Moon" (German), duet, Kammer-Ostrow (Rubenstein, piano Mrs. Douglas Ringrose, organ W. G. Moffatt; duet, "At Dewy Morn" (Wilson), Mrs. Hazel Strang-McCardell, Sylvanlillered; male chorus, "It Was a Dream" (Lasswell), "Lullaby" (Brahms), "Leven Love Lament" (Gaelic folk music); violin duet, "Romance" (Strleki), T. E. Scott, W. Dalgleish; ladies' quartette, "You Is Jes" as Sweet" (Hillare), Mrs. Hazel Strang-McCardell, Mrs. Elford Digson, Miss R. Whitten, Miss Catherine Guy; solo, "Song of the Soul" (Breil), Mrs. Hazel Strang-McCardell; choir, "Listen to the Lamb" (Dette), "Strauss Waltzes" (Johann Strauss). Accompanists, Mrs. A. Laurie, Mrs. Eber Crumney, Mrs. Douglas Ringrose, W. G. Moffatt.

The electric gang have finished the work of rebuilding the lines in town and left on Tuesday.

BREMEN MONOPLANE CROSSES ATLANTIC

The German Monoplane Bremen succeeded in crossing the Atlantic westward on Friday last in charge Capt. Herman Koch, Col. Fitzmaurice, and Baron von Huenfeldt leader of the enterprise. A forced landing was made on Greenly Island, off the coast of Labrador, when the fuel was exhausted after a battle with terrific winds and fog, unable to set their course by compass owing to failure of the electric lighting system. In the fog they were blown far out of their course. The plane was considerably damaged in landing, but the men were unhurt. They had a narrow escape however from the same fate that met all who have previously attempted the westward trans-Atlantic flight.

Notice re Syphons

Public Notice is hereby given that all SYPHONS being used for emptying cellars in the Town of Clareholm have been prohibited by order of the Town Council until May 15th, next.

This action was deemed necessary on account of the excessive amount of water in the soil this spring, and the citizens are urgently requested to co-operate in this matter and refrain from using syphons for the period above stated.

It is the intention that this order shall be enforced and the citizens are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Clareholm this 23rd day of March, 1928.

Claude J. Amundsen,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Private Sale Household Furniture

The following will be sold cheap for quick sale as the owner is moving to Ontario.

Barrymore rug 7x9
4 piece wicker set
Library table
Small table
Bridge lamp
Small desk
Child's crib
Go-cart
Curtains
3 bedroom suites
Congoleum rug 7 1/2 x 9
Large chesterfield chair
Singer sewing machine
Round Oak gas range
Kitchen cabinet
8 piece solid oak dining room suite

The above articles are of good quality and in good condition, being practically new.

Interested parties are invited to inspect this furniture at the undersigned's residence at the School of Agriculture, Clareholm, up till noon Saturday, April 28th.

W. M. COCKBURN.

Another PRICE Suggestion Maple Nut Cake and Chocolate Layer

THIS unusual, economical Maple Nut Cake will keep fresh for several days, and the Chocolate Layer Cake, made in a little different way with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, is a family favorite too. Try one or both of them today!

(All measurements for all materials are level.)

MAPLE NUT CAKE

1 cup shortening
1 cup light brown sugar
4 eggs
1 1/2 cups milk
1 1/2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder
1 cup chopped nuts—preferably pecans
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Cream shortening, add sugar slowly and yolk of egg and milk and beat well, add flour, salt and baking powder together and add chopped nuts; fold in beaten whites of eggs; add flavoring; bake in well greased loaf pan in moderate oven 35 to 45 minutes. Cover top with maple icing and sprinkle with chopped nuts while still soft.

MAPLE ICING

1 1/2 teaspoon butter
3 tablespoon hot milk

**DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
Baking Powder**

Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes. Raises the dough perfectly, giving the food fine texture and rich flavor.

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